

LONDON STOCKS
LOWER ON NEWSShipping and War Shares
Decline in Face of
Peace ProspectsBREWERS NERVOUS,
PUSH ADVERTISINGPeers and Commons Be-
lieve Door Is Open
to Negotiations

By FRANCIS W. HIRST

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, Dec. 21.—The prospect of peace has upset some sections of the stock market, including war industrial and shipping shares. Shipping com-

pany holders are further worried lest the new government control should reduce the war freight profits.

The Japanese stock market indicates that peace expectations are the main element, as also does the strength of the British war loan and consols.

Brewers here are nervous about the new government food prospects and are advertising the food value of beer as far superior to that of temperance drinks.

Caterers say that the retail cost of Christmas puddings is just about double the pre-war prices.

During the last twenty-four hours I have discussed the peace situation with peers and half a dozen members of the House of Commons. All are agreed that the Premier and Lord Curzon have left the door open to further negotiations. Members of the House of Commons generally take a very sober view of the situation and realize that drastic measures to conserve food supplies have become necessary.

The Hague Peace Plea
Similar to Wilson Note

The Hague, Dec. 21.—The peace negoti- ation passed by the Netherlands Anti- War Council, and which has been sent to all the belligerent governments, de- clares that the chief war aim of all the fighting nations being apparently a wish to protect themselves and the rest of the world against future wars an understanding is not wholly impossi- ble.

It calls attention to the fact that the leading statesmen of Britain, France and Germany have repeatedly avowed a willingness to join an international peace league and that thus a safeguard is obtainable that right should be maintained in the future and Europe be delivered from militarism.

The belligerent governments and peoples, the resolution says, "to make at least an endeavor to discover whether an agreement is possible now with a view to the establish- ment of a just and durable peace and a free Europe."

NO BAN ON GUM IN HIS COURT

Judge Roy Sympathizes with Prisoners
Who Find Solace in Chewing It

You can chew gum all you like in the courtroom of County Judge Roy, in Brooklyn, without danger of being fined for contempt of court. Judge Roy made known his stand on the gum ques- tion yesterday, opposing the attitude of Magistrate Krotel, of Manhattan, who recently fined a man \$5 for chewing gum in court, allowing the fine to stand even when it was learned the vic- tim was merely taking a cough drop.

Two prisoners arraigned before Judge Roy yesterday were chewing gum vigor- ously, but he took no notice of it. When his attention was called to their rapidly moving jaws, he said:

"That's all right; the poor fellows have troubles of their own."

New Austrian Cabinet Formed

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.—Count Clam- Martin, to whom was deputed the task of constructing an Austrian Cab- inet after Alexander Spitzmuller failed in his efforts to do so, is reported in a dispatch from Vienna to have presented the following list of minis- ters: Premier, Count Clam-Martin; Minister of Interior, Von Handol; Minister of Commerce, Dr. Urban; Minister of Labor, Von Tanka; Minis- ter of Education, Baron von Hussarek; Minister of Agriculture, Count Clam- Martin; Minister of National De- fence, F. von Georgi; Minister of Fi- nance, Alexander Spitzmuller; Minis- ter of Justice, Von Schenk; Minister of Railways, Dr. Z. von Forster; Minis- ter without portfolio, Dr. Baern- uther; Governor General of Galicia, Michael Bobrkynski.

Opinions on Peace Note
Find Many Men DividedTaft and Roosevelt Silent, but Schieffelin Accuses Wilson
of Aiding Germany—Bishop Greer "Heartily Ap-
proves"—Prendergast Tells What Allies Want

Praise and criticism were mingled in the comment by well known men on the President's note to the bel- ligerent nations suggesting a defini- tion of peace terms. And other men, also distinguished, declined to discuss the note. Leading the silent group were two ex-Presidents, William Howard Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

Bishop Greer and Mayor Mitchell ap- proved the note. Controller Prender- gast dissented; Hamilton Holt and Robert Underwood Johnson joined in declaring the President's move was a step in the right direction, while William J. Schieffelin with feeling said it would only serve to add to "our national humiliation."

"Instead of playing the hand of the German Ambassador," said Mr. Schieffelin, "it would be more in ac- cord with American ideas to hand him his passport because of the crimes now being committed in Belgium."

Sees Insult to Intelligence
"The general approval of the action of the President in transmitting the German request without comment should have prevented his interference at this time. His implication that we do not know what the Allies are fight- ing for is exasperating. To suggest that both sides may be striving for the same ends is insulting to the intelli- gence of the world. The national re- action can only add to our national humiliation."

Bishop Greer said that he heartily approved the President's suggestion that the time had come for the war- ring countries to state definitely their aims.

Hamilton Holt thought that it was now a question as to whether Germany was sincere, and if she was, the Presi- dent's note gave her the opportunity to show that her proposal was put for- ward in earnest spirit and comply with the demands of the Allies that she make complete restitution, full repara- tion and effectual guarantees.

Prendergast's Comment
Controller Prendergast's comment was:

"There is no doubt in the minds of many Americans regarding what the Allies are fighting for, even if the German proposal of peace was a clever political move. It aimed to put the Allies in an embarrassing position. The move failed, due to the solidarity of the Allied forces."

"Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the British government, said last night: 'I believe that the President has made a grave mistake. In his message he states that the objects which both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same.' In other words, that there is no real issue in this war. I cannot conceive an error more pro- found. I do not believe these prin- ciples were exposed and that many of them perished as a consequence."

"As all the German protests were of no avail, one thousand Russian officers were transported from officer camps to common war-prisoner camps. The Russian government answered this measure November 15 by transporting all German officers to common prisoner camps."

"However, an agreement was reached between both governments, through the intervention of the presidents of the Swedish and Danish Red Cross, Prince Carl of Sweden and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. According to a commu- nication from Emperor Nicholas, no war prisoners will be in the district of the Murman Railroad after January 1, 1917. The Emperor also ordered that all re- prisals against German officers be stopped."

The German Emperor, therefore, or- dered the one thousand Russian officers immediately transported back to officer prisoner camps, and that they be treated again as officers."

FORD PLANT SHUT FOR WEEK

Detroit, Dec. 21.—Beginning to-mor- row the Ford Motor Company will close its plant for seven days to relieve the railroad congestion here so that car- loads of food and fuel may be handled. It was announced to-day by Frank L. Klingensmith, vice-president. The sus- pension will mean a production loss of approximately 2,500 cars a day.

Mr. Klingensmith said that the nor- mal cost of consumption of thirteen cars daily will be curtailed to the amount needed to keep the plant above freezing temperatures. Forty-two thousand men are made idle by the order, meaning a wage loss for the week of \$1,400,000.

PRESS COMMENT
ON PEACE NOTEEditors Generally Con-
sider Its Effect Injured
by Lansing"BOSTON TRANSCRIPT"
SCORES PRESIDENTSees Why "Assistant Presi-
dent Bernstorff" Has
Worn Smile for WeekFollowing are editorial comments
to-day on President Wilson's peace
note and Secretary Lansing's state-
ments, from leading American pa-
pers:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The addendum to President Wilson's peace note to the belligerents, a post- script over the name of Lansing, was one of alarm. Germany is asking for a peace conference. Mr. Wilson is back- ing up the German request. At the same time our government was saying that if peace were reached soon the United States was apt to become a bel- ligerent. The natural inquiry was whether the threat that the wealthiest nation in the world might soon join the Entente was offered as a reason for the Entente making terms with Germany.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

In asking the fourteen nations en- gaged in the present war to say defi- nitely what terms of peace they would be willing to accept without further fighting President Wilson pleads the cause of humanity in general and spe- cifically the cause of the neutral na- tions, which are suffering in many grievous ways from the great and mer- ciless conflict.

THE CHICAGO HERALD—Re-nat- uralization of America's joining in the slaughter removed from the intruding foot the character of belligerency even though its intrusion may be regarded as unfriendly.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS—The President is justified in taking active steps to promote peace, but because he is the representative and spokes- man of a neutral nation. It is a laud- able purpose and deserves a success- ful issue.

THE BOSTON POST—Secretary Lan- sing's first statement was a bad break and totally unwarranted. Mr. Lan- sing now says that he did not mean to intimate that the government was con- sidering any change in its policy of neutrality. That is well. But it is against the Constitution, because the United States could not do anything in a military way. All the army we have is finding occupation in mere police duty in Mexico and before an overseas army could be raised that would be anything but a weakness to the side on which it fought.

But it is not as an ally of either group that the note of the United States in the present war is pictured by the experts. No nation wants our help, no nation fears our enmity, so far as military strength is concerned. If the United States enters the war, it is predicted, it will be solely on its own hook, which might mean that all the belligerents, when their own war was over, would turn this way to re- couple their fortunes.

For this reason it is urged by all universal training advocates, no mat- ter what their sympathies in the war, that the United States be prepared to stand alone, without dependence on the friendship of any nation. For years, it is declared, this country has "hid behind the British fleet." It should be prepared, on land and sea, to be as independent of England's friendship as of Germany's.

That this means universal and com- pulsory training and service is the conclusion of every expert. Even if the present army law, the most ex- tensive voluntary service act ever passed, should produce the maximum hoped for, a mobile army, including militia, of 500,000 men, the country would be little better defended, it is declared, than if it had no army at all.

Scott to Submit Army
Training Bill to Congress

Washington, Dec. 21.—A definite plan for universal military training will be laid before Congress next month in the shape of a bill formulated by the gen- eral staff of the army, accompanied by a complete estimate of cost as com- pared to the present volunteer system. Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, told the House Military Com- mittee to-day.

General Scott was subjected to sharp cross-examination to-day on his re- iterated recommendation for a uni- versal service measure. Five of the members of the committee asserted their belief in the plan, while two emphatically declared against it. Those favoring were Representatives Kahn, of California; Greene, of Ver- mont; and Tilton, of Connecticut. Rep- ublicans, and Olney, of Massachusetts, and Farley, of New York, Democrats, while those opposed were Representa- tives McKelley, of Tennessee, and Quinn, of Mississippi. Democrats, Greene and Tilton are both colonels in the National Guard.

The statement of Mr. Scott fol- lowed General Scott's repeated asser- tion that the federalization of the National Guard would not meet the country's military needs.

"I agree with you, Representative Tilton said, 'that voluntary military service is not an adequate system and probably would break down in time of war as it has done before. The na- tional guard system in particular is economically unwise because of the dual control over the forces by the Federal government and the state.'"

Canadian Press Bitter
in Criticism of Wilson

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 21.—Newspapers here comment on President Wilson's peace note as follows:

THE EVENING TELEGRAM—The latest Woodrow Wilson note will do far more harm to the fame of the United States than to the future of the Allied cause. The President of the United States has exhausted the mis- chief-making possibilities of his inter- ference in Germany's game to secure peace at all costs. The note will be

a final word written in history and speaking through the ages to the eter- nal shame of a great people.

THE TORONTO STAR—Do not blame Woodrow Wilson too much. It was so long since he had written a note that his fingers itched. Judging merely from public utterances, Presi- dent Wilson regards the Allies and the Germans as "bar-room fighters." He told a story during his election cam- paign a few weeks ago which indicated that he regarded both sides as braw- lers, and one no better than the other.

THE GLOBE—President Wilson's peace proposals are not likely to be received with much greater cordiality by the Allies than the efforts of Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

THE WORLD—Mr. President of the United States will have to do much killing before he gets a stocking.

Allies Will Force War
to Go On, View in Vienna

Vienna, Dec. 21.—The Vienna news- papers assume generally that the Brit- ish government's attitude will deter- mine the course of the Entente Pow- ers, which course, the editorials unani- mously point out, will be a continua- tion of the war.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says: "Eng- land alleges that she is in the war to save Belgium. Is this impossible by peaceful means or even difficult? Repara- tion, in the sense of reconstruction, is possible; in the sense of giving satis- faction it is not."

WAR HINT BOOMS
NEW ARMY PLANPreparedness Problem Is
Brought to Front by
Lansing's Talk

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 21.—Tremendous impetus, it is believed, has been given the movement for universal military training by Secretary Lansing's as- sertion to-day that the United States is on the verge of war. Although for reasons of policy Mr. Lansing was obliged later to withdraw this, the con- viction remained that he spoke from a thorough and intimate knowledge of the perils that lie in this nation's path.

The humiliating fact was dwelt on by military experts that the United States could not add a feather's weight to the strength of either belligerent if it should declare war on one side or the other to-day. In fact, to go to war with the entente would mean im- mediately a crushing defeat, because England, by controlling the seas, could transport a Japanese army of two and a quarter millions for an invasion through Canada or Mexico.

Against the Coastal Powers, impre- gnably from the sea, the United States could accomplish literally nothing in a military way. All the army we have is finding occupation in mere police duty in Mexico and before an overseas army could be raised that would be anything but a weakness to the side on which it fought.

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HOUSE FILLING
'PORK BARREL'Buildings, River Improve-
ments and Salary Increas-
es Tacked to BillsSENATORS PREPARE
TO ATTACK GRABMeasures May Be Held Up
Until Present Congress
Adjourns

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 21.—Merrily the pork barrel is being packed to over- flowing in the House of Representatives with public buildings, well distributed as to Congressional districts; with river and harbor "improvements," like- wise located, and with salary increases. In the Senate, however, the prospect is that the barrel will be rudely shattered by a group of Senators who are pre- pared to talk twenty-four hours a day until March 4, when the present Con- gress dies.

It is asserted that there will be little grease left in any of these bills by the time they are sent up to the President.

Their passage is not impossible, as the distribution of the pork has been made by the House with due reference to what pickings may be desired by the Senators. The odds, however, are 10 to 1 that there will be nothing which can fairly be called pork barrel legislation, so far as rivers and har- bors and public buildings are con- cerned, on the statute books when this Congress adjourns.

Big Appropriations Pending
Congress will recess on Friday until January 2, so there will only be fifty- four working days after the holidays. The Senate has not yet touched a single one of the big appropriation mea- sures, all of which must be passed. These include the army and navy bills and the ordinary appropriations for other departments.

This provides a strategic position to a Senator capable of making a long speech, and if there is a band of such Senators almost any bill can be talked to death.

A band of Senators, headed by Sen- ator Kenyon, of Iowa, is ready for operations whenever the pork barrel bills are called up.

"You may say for me," Senator Ken- yon said to-day, "that I will talk against the pork bills, including both the public buildings bill and the rivers and harbors bill, until I drop in ex- haustion. Over in the House they have provided a public building for every Congressional district in my state except one, but that will not deter me for a moment."

Salary Increases Opposed
There is a strong feeling in the Sen- ate against increasing the salaries of secretaries of Representatives from \$1,500 to \$2,000. This is not on the theory that the secretaries would not be entitled to such an increase, if they really got the salaries at all, but is on the theory that the "raise" merely increases the perquisites of individual members of the House.

Many Senators feel that the House should adopt the Senate system, which puts all secretaries to Senators and clerks to committees on the official roll.

ASQUITH BEATEN
BY MAN OF ACTION

Continued from page 1

dent. In a duel of words between these men the odds should be 100 to 1 against George, and then there would be mighty few takers.

Lloyd George sent an ultimatum to Asquith. This much is public prop- erty. There was one word in it which Asquith's eagle eye spotted at once. What follows is private gossip, but there is good authority for repeat- ing it.

The ultimatum stated Asquith was to be "official" member of the War Council. The author of the ultimatum intended to convey the idea that Asquith was to be an "honorary" member of the War Council and to have just about as much to say as Vice- President Marshall at a Cabinet meeting. However, Asquith knows his Latin, and he surprised Lloyd George by his prompt acceptance of the offer.

The following day Lloyd George and his supporters discussed the matter. There was a hurried conference and a revision of the terms. Practically all of Mr. Asquith's colleagues advised him to stay in the game. He wrote a letter to Lloyd George, which had a tear- bomb in every word and a Big Bertha shell in the concluding sentence.

Dramatic Meeting with King
Followed Lloyd George's resignation, the resignation of Asquith, the sugges- tion from the King that Bonar Law form a government, his refusal and then the audience of the King with the party leaders of Parliament, including Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Arthur J. Balfour and A. Henderson.

From all I can learn that audience of an hour and a half was as dramatic as it was unusual. Bonar Law told his majesty his party colleagues would serve under any Prime Minister Asquith would suggest, and that they wanted Asquith, but not as Premier. From Lloyd George came a somewhat similar expression.

When Asquith, tired and white after the strain of the previous day's battle of words was called upon, he straight- ened up and threw off his fatigue. In faultless English, his voice as clear and fresh as if replying to a simple query in Commons, he told the King there was only one place he would fill in any government, and that was the Premiership.

Asquith a Dangerous Foe
He was inflexible and adamant, court-

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The Style of Saks
\$20 Overcoats
shows the benefit of
their \$40 Associations!Saks \$20 overcoats are primarily \$20 over-
coats, but there is something in the cut of them
so superior to what \$20 would ordinarily buy that
the conclusion is unmistakable—they benefit
by their \$40 associations, for we have just
stuck to our \$40 habit of cutting them!They're strictly \$20 overcoats, mind you, in
fabrics, making, and trimmings, but we cut
them over higher-priced patterns, because we
know of only one way to cut any garment,
regardless of price, and that is the Right Way!The Variety runs better, too—
a wider range of fabrics
and a finer range of modelsBig, comfortable Ulsters, close-fitting Ul-
sterettes, and the new Saks Brigadier model,
tailored in warm, fleecy fabrics, and showing
the newest designs in belts and pleats—smart
double-breasted, cut on fluent, figure-fitting
lines and sporting new angles in pockets and
lapels—single breasted buttoning through and
shaped to the figure, or conservative fly-front
effects that fit close in the blades and loosen
up further down the line—fabrics everlasting
and models almost without end, revealing a
beauty of pattern and an individuality of style
which are frankly unusual in \$20 selections.Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th StreetJust Great!
Deerfoot Farm
Sausage with hot buck-
wheat cakes for breakfast.
Farm at Southborough, Mass.ous and affable. When he finished his
former colleagues heaved sighs of re-
lief and wiped their brows, as if Buck-
ingham Palace was overheated.Asquith was back in fighting form;
his friends say years fell from his
shoulders. He was beaten, but still in the
ring, a good friend, but a danger-
ous foe. He may have lost his "punch,"
but none of his cleverness.To the King's proffer of an earldom
and the Garter, the ex-Premier sent a
respectful request for permission to
resign this high honor. As plain
Herbert H. Asquith he had grown gray
in the service of the state, and so he
will probably remain until the end.
His days are not over yet, and asleader of a friendly Opposition he
may be a bigger man, of more assist-
ance to his country in her hour of
peril, than as Prime Minister.You pay nothing extra
for the
GENUINE Hand Tailoring in these

Men's Overcoats

WHY pay the same price for ma-
chine-made Overcoats? Naturally
it costs more to put into our
overcoats the better fit, better
style and better wear that dis-
tinguish hand-tailored clothes
from machine-made.This is the only shop in New York City
specializing in hand-tailored clothes, ready
for use, made according to Fifth Avenue
Merchant Tailor standards.

Men's Double Breasted Overcoats

Greatly in demand this season for day or evening
wear. Form-fitting. Flap pockets. Every line cor-
rect in every particular, but with enough style re-
finements to result in exclusive models.

30.00 to 55.00

Men's Single Breasted Overcoats

Models with velvet collars. Look equally well down-
town, "on the Avenue" or in the evening.

30.00 to 55.00

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats

Conservative, yet distinctive models. For general
wear, with the modern style refinement.

30.00 to 60.00

Men's Great Coats and Ulsters

Walking or motoring length. Large Storm Collar.
A demonstration that frost-proofness does not call
for sacrifice of style or comfort.

30.00 to 45.00

A Separate Shop
On the Street LevelMen's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th StreetFranklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

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Mrs. William T. Carrington, Chairman. Miss Isabelle E. Rutty, Vice-Chairman.
Mrs. Harriet McKindley, Treas. Miss Isabelle Hardie, Hon. Sec.
Mrs. John H. Holden. Mrs. Theodore Banks.

The Mayfair War Relief Workrooms, 135 E. 56th St., Phone Plaza 9719, New York

Will you volunteer to sew pajamas either at
home or at the workrooms on Wednesdays?THERE are 5,000 gravely wounded
soldiers in the great military hos-
pitals at Fontainebleau. These brave
men cheerfully suffering for their country
are without many necessities and lack
nearly every comfort.Pajamas and socks especially are
badly needed. Each of the patients
should have several pair. Such is the
scarcity of even these simple garments
that many have not a single suit.Will you not, out of your abundance,
give a little toward the recovery of thesestricken fellow men—hundreds of them
Canadians, far away from any relative or
friend?One or two suits of pajamas, some
warm socks, underwear, handkerchiefs,
a face cloth, soap and towel—these will
make a very welcome package for some
suffering soldier lad.Send your package (or money for the
purchase of greatly-needed rubber
gloves and surgical instruments, if you
prefer) today to

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F.R. TRIPLER & CO.

Gifts for Men from A Man's Shop Are Sure To Be Right

NECKWEAR

50c and \$1.00

Figures and Stripes in Endless Variety—Refined
Yet Unusual Designs that Are in Good Taste.

FOUR-IN-HANDS AND